

# The quarrel began when the men also got involved...



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## Confusing Verbs

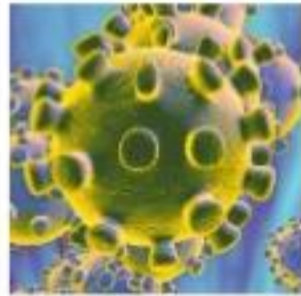
### Endemic > < Pandemic

**Endemic** - a disease localized. (A disease found among particular people or in a certain area.) స్థానికంగా ఉండే

**Pandemic** - a disease spread all over the country or world. (A disease prevalent over a whole country or the world.)

సర్వత్రా వ్యాపించిన

**Eg.** Corona virus, which got started as **endemic** in Wuhan, China, has now become **Pandemic**.



### Start and Begin (మొదలవడం, మొదలుపెట్టడం)

We say, "The match **begins** at 12.30." "I **started** playing the Tabla when I was 8-year old." "We **started** for home as it was dinner time." "The quarrel **began** when the men also got involved in the exchange of words." "He **started** to drive from the next minute he got the driving licence."

### End and Finish

We use the verbs **end** and **finish** in similar ways, to mean 'come to a stop':

I think that his contract **ends** this month. (ముగుస్తుంది)

What time does the class **finish**? (ముగించబడుతుంది)

We use **finish** to say that we complete something that we are doing. It emphasizes that the process stops within a specific period



of time. **End** would not normally be used in these examples:

He **finished** his lunch in just five minutes.

If we had the right tools, we could **finish** the job by the end of this week.

Her brother **finished** last in the race.

We use **end** to say that stopping something is significant, and has a clear conclusion or shape. **Finish** wouldn't normally be used in these examples:

The journey of Krishna river **ends** in a delightful web of canals with greenery all around.

### Listen and Hear

**Hear** is the sensory ability (జ్ఞానేంద్రియ శక్తి). If our ears are healthy, we can hear any sound.

**Listen** is hearing with attention. (శ్రద్ధతో వినడం) You will concentrate on what you hear ie. listening. For good listening you have to put two persons' ears side by side (of the speaker and listener). It forms the shape of a heart. Interestingly, **ear** is in the centre of



**h-ear-t.**  
Eg. We heard a strange noise in the night. Mom asks her son angrily, complaining about

her daughter-in-law.

"Did you hear what she just said?"

'No, sorry, mom, I wasn't listening.'  
Clever son!

### Close and Shut

You can use both 'close' and 'shut' with doors and windows.

Eg. Please close the door. / Please shut the door.

When you say, 'Shut your eyes!' it means just asking to close the eyes. But when you say, 'He closed his eyes', can need not mean just closing the eyes. But it can also mean that they did not want to see it like in Mahabharat's Draupadi's vastrapaharam event. The former PM closed his eyes while some of his party men were amassing wealth illegally. The bank closed at 4.00 means a routine matter. 'The bank is shut' means it closed permanently. The road is closed due to some repair work.

I personally feel that **shut** is more of an imperative (command like) expression.

Eg. The judge said, 'Let all the doors be shut while the victim narrates her story.' The angry teacher asked the student to shut up.

### Find errors and correct grammatical mistakes:

- 1) We cleaned all the kitchen while our parents were out to dinner.
- 2) If I'm stressed out about something, I tend to have problem to fall asleep.
- 3) One of the most important issue is the lack of parking spaces at the local mall.
- 4) If you don't mind, I'd prefer leave early tomorrow.
- 5) Do you have a few minutes to discuss about this project?
- 6) The survey we performed recently showed that most of customers are satisfied.
- 7) Although I've known him for a while, I still can't believe how much stubborn he is.
- 8) This is a very simple procedure; it will take less of ten minutes.

9) I've loved classical music ever since I was child.

10. Would you like to take part of this activity?

### Corrections:

- 1) We cleaned all the **entire/whole** kitchen while our parents were out to dinner.
- 2) If I'm stressed out about something, I tend to have problem to fall asleep. **trouble/a hard time falling asleep.**
- 3) One of the most important issues is the lack of parking spaces at the local mall.
- 4) If you don't mind, I'd prefer **leave to leave/leaving** early tomorrow. OR **I'd rather leave early tomorrow.**
- 5) Do you have a few minutes to discuss about this project? OR **talk about**
- 6) The survey we performed recently showed that most of **our** customers are satisfied.
- 7) Although I've known him for a while, I still can't believe how much stubborn he is.
- 8) This is a very simple procedure; it will take less of than ten minutes.
- 9) I've loved classical music ever since I was **a child./I was young.**
- 10) Would you like to take part of in this activity?

### Saying "NO"

Saying YES for anything is easy and pleasant. But when we say NO, we have to be very careful not to hurt the other person or insult him. Here are some ways how to say NO.

- I want to, but I'm unable to.
- I really appreciate you asking me, but I can't do it.
- No, I can't do that, but here's what I can do.
- I just don't have that to give right now.
- I'm honored that you would ask me, but my answer is NO.
- I'm going to say no for now. I'll let you know if something changes.
- I understand you really need my help, but I'm just not able to say yes to that. I'm so sorry.

You can make some changes in the wording. You can also use different sentences, keeping the above as guidelines.

### Phrasal Verbs with 'get'

**get on** - to have good relationship.

Eg. The new manager is not able to get on with the staff.

**get through** - become successful.

Eg. He got through the examination.

**get over** - forget

Eg. Some people take very long to get over personal tragedies.

**get off** - to leave

Eg. What time do you get off work?

**get across** - to cross a road, water etc.

Eg. After the rope bridge across Durgam Lake in Cyberabad, is complete, traffic will be able to get across to Manikonda easily.

**get along** - to be able to adjust.

Eg. The new couple are able to get along very well.

**get around** - to move freely, to persuade someone

Eg. After ORRs are built, people from other towns/cities are able to get around without getting into city traffic. Eg. The BJP leaders were able to get around with Jyotiraditya Scindia to join them.

**get away** - to leave with difficulty

Eg. We were able to get away without getting caught by the traffic police.

**get back** - to contact once again.

Eg. I will get back to you after I collect some information on this.

**get by**

• to be able to move past something/somebody.

Eg. She couldn't get by all the vehicles and finally hit a car.

• to continue to live, often in spite of difficulties.

Eg. He got by with a bicycle until he was able to buy a motorcycle.

### Some more Idioms

**Dog days** - Difficult days. A period of inactivity. Dogs do not have sweat glands.

Usually in the hottest period of the year, summer, they find it difficult to keep their body cool. That's why they pull out their tongue and cool their body.

Eg. Since the sales have dipped down due to recession (ఆర్థిక మాంద్యం), the company is going through dog days.

**At the drop of a hat** - Something is happening instantly, without any delay.

Eg. "The police were ready. They may attack the protestors at the drop of a hat."

**Throw in the hat** - To volunteer one self to take part in an activity; to challenge someone in an activity. To say I am also aspiring. In olden days, people used to throw their hats into the ring to indicate they too wish to participate in the race or competition.

Eg. Whenever there is a talk of change of PCC leadership, there are always several

seniors throwing in their hats. Eg. He too threw in his hat for the CM position, but was ignored.

**Moonlighting** - to take second job (often secretly) to make more money, mostly to meet the financial needs of the family.

Eg. He took up part-time teaching in coaching centres as moonlighting.

**Long face** - an unhappy or disappointed expression.

Eg. If you go to the party, don't spoil your brother's evening with a long face.

It's very evident that she didn't like the event.

**Live up to its billing** - live up to the expectations. Billing here is "pamphleteering" for advertisement of a product or a movie or a drama. In olden days, in the absence of mass media, advertisements were made through pamphlets (hand bills). If a play or a movie is not good, then one could say, "It's not up to its billing." (ప్రచారం చేసినంతగా లేదు)